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## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

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(Semi-Weekly).

## IN FULL SWING

Extra Session of United States  
Congress Now at Work.

### M'KINLEY'S SHORT MESSAGE

Sugar Schedule Provides  
For Hawaii.

Big Appropriation Bills Passed.  
Ambassadors Ap-  
pointed.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The  
President today sent the following mes-  
sage to Congress:

"To the Senate and House of Repre-  
sentatives: Regretting the necessity  
which has required me to call you to-  
gether, I feel your assembling in extra-  
ordinary session is indispensable be-  
cause of the condition in which we find  
the revenue of the Government. It is  
conceded that its current expenditures  
are greater than its receipts, and that  
such a condition has existed now more  
than three years. With unlimited  
means at your command, we are pre-  
sented the remarkable spectacle of  
increasing our public debt by borrow-  
ing money to meet ordinary outlays  
incident upon even an economical and  
prudent administration of the Govern-  
ment.

"An examination of the subject dis-  
closes this fact in every detail and  
leads inevitably to the conclusion that  
the revenue law which allows it is  
unjustifiable and should be corrected."

The President then reviews the  
various Treasury reports in detail, con-  
cluding with: "In other words the  
total receipts of the three fiscal years  
ending June 30, 1896, were insufficient  
by \$137,811,729.46 to meet the total ex-  
penditures.

"Nor has this condition since im-  
proved. For the first half of the pres-  
ent fiscal year the receipts of the Gov-  
ernment, exclusive of postal revenues,  
were \$157,507,603.76, and the expendi-  
tures, exclusive of the postal service,  
\$195,410,000.19, or an excess of expendi-  
tures over receipts of \$37,902,396.43.  
In January of this year the receipts, ex-  
clusive of postal revenues, were \$24,-  
400,997.38, and the expenditures, ex-  
clusive of the postal service, \$28,796,-  
056.66, a deficit of \$4,395,059.28, or a  
total deficit of \$186,009,580.44 for the  
three years and eight months ending  
March 1, 1897.

"Not only are we without a surplus  
in the treasury, but with the increase  
of the public debt there has been a  
corresponding increase of the annual  
interest charge from \$22,593,883.20 in  
1892, the lowest of any year since  
1862, to \$34,297,297.60 in 1896, or an in-  
crease of \$11,493,414.40.

"It may be urged that even if the  
revenue of the Government had been  
sufficient to meet all its ordinary ex-  
penses, during the past three years,  
the gold reserve would still have been  
insufficient to meet the demands made  
upon it, and that bonds necessarily  
have been issued for its replenishment.

"Be this as it may, it is clearly man-  
ifest, without denying or affirming the  
correctness of such a conclusion, that  
the debt would have been decreased  
in at least that amount and business  
confidence immeasurably strengthened  
throughout the country.

"Congress should promptly correct  
existing conditions. Ample revenues  
must be supplied, not only for the  
ordinary expenses of the Government,  
but for the prompt payment of liberal  
pensions and the liquidation of principal  
and interest of the public debt.

"In raising revenues duties should  
be so levied upon foreign products as  
to preserve the home market as far as  
possible to our producers, revive and  
encourage manufactures, to revive and  
encourage agriculture, to increase our  
domestic and foreign commerce; to aid  
and develop mining and building, and  
to render to labor in every field of  
useful occupation liberal wages and  
those adequate rewards to which skill  
and industry are justly entitled.

"The necessity of the passage of a  
tariff law which shall provide ample  
revenue need not be further urged.  
The imperative demand of the hour is  
the prompt enactment of such a meas-  
ure, and to this object I earnestly re-  
commend Congress shall make every  
endeavor.

"Before other business is transacted,  
let us first provide sufficient revenue to  
faithfully administer the Govern-  
ment without contracting disturbance  
of our finances.

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

THAT SUGAR SCHEDULE.  
Hawaiian Sugar Exemption in Orig-  
inal Bill.

The new tariff bill as outlined by  
Congressman Dingley contains the fol-  
lowing schedule:  
Schedule E—Sugars not above No.  
16 Dutch standard in color, tank bot-  
toms, syrups of cane juice, melada,  
concentrated melada, concrete and  
concentrated molasses, testing by the  
polariscope not above 75 deg., 1 cent per  
pound, and for every additional degree  
or fraction of a degree shown by the  
polariscope test .03 of 1 cent per pound  
additional; and on sugar above No. 16

Dutch standard in color, and on all  
sugar which has gone through a pro-  
cess of refining, 1.875 cents per pound;  
molasses testing not above 56 degrees,  
3 cents per gallon; testing 56 degrees  
and above, 6 cents per gallon; sugar  
drawings and sugar sweepings shall  
be subject to duty as molasses or sug-  
ar, as the case may be, according to  
polariscope tests; sugar, tank bot-  
toms, syrups, cane juice or beet juice,  
melada, concentrated melada and con-  
crete and concentrated molasses, the  
product of any country which pays di-  
rectly or indirectly a bounty on the ex-  
port thereof, whether imported di-  
rectly and in condition as exported  
therefrom, or otherwise, shall pay in  
addition to the foregoing rates a duty  
equal to such bounty, or so much there-  
of as may be in excess of any tax col-  
lected by such country upon such  
article or upon the best or cane from  
which it was produced; provided that  
nothing herein contained shall be so  
construed as to abrogate or in any  
manner impair or affect the provisions  
of the treaty of commercial reciprocity  
concluded between the United States  
and the King of the Hawaiian Islands  
on the 30th day of January, 1875, or  
the provisions of any act of Congress  
heretofore passed for the execution of  
the same.

ARBITRATION TREATY.  
Committee Amendments Agreed to  
Without Division.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The An-  
glo-American arbitration treaty was  
advanced considerably toward final rat-  
ification by the Senate today, and be-  
fore the long executive session closed  
all the amendments recommended by  
the Committee on Foreign Relations  
were agreed to without division. These  
amendments are:

First—To provide that all agree-  
ments for arbitration entered into by  
the executive branch of this Govern-  
ment with the British Government  
shall be subject to the ratification of  
the Senate.

Second—Striking out the provision  
constituting members of the United  
States Supreme Court permanent mem-  
bers of the proposed tribunal of arbitra-  
tion.

Third—Eliminating the provision for  
an umpire, and therefore striking out  
the proposition agreeing upon King  
Oscar of Sweden and Norway for this  
office.

DOING RAPID WORK.  
Congress Passes Big Appropriation  
Bills.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—  
The first week of the extraordinary  
session of the Fifty-fifth Congress  
closed with tonight's session of the  
House of Representatives. The record  
is extraordinary. The tariff bill has  
been reported and an order regulating  
its discussion adopted. Four appropria-  
tion bills which failed to become  
laws in the Fifty-fourth Congress, nec-  
essary for the prosecution of impor-  
tant parts of the public service, carry-  
ing a total of over \$70,000,000, have  
been passed, with the exception of  
one paragraph, as they were finally  
agreed upon by the last House. Two  
of these, the agricultural and Indian,  
were considered and disposed of today.  
The former, appropriating \$3,182,900,  
was passed, as had been the sundry  
civil and general deficiency bills yes-  
terday, without change.

BUSINESS BEFORE CONGRESS.  
Senators Will Discuss the Arbitra-  
tion Treaty—House the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—  
There will probably be a marked con-  
trast between the proceedings of the  
two houses of Congress during the  
next week. The "deliberative" Senate  
will probably pass most of its time be-  
hind closed doors, discussing the ar-  
bitration treaty, while the House will  
enter upon a four days' go-as-you-  
please tariff debate, which is to close  
at 11 p. m. on Thursday.

Bailey (D.) of Texas has prepared a  
strong report on behalf of the minority  
of the Ways and Means Committee  
which he will lay before the House to-  
morrow, and Dingley (R.) of Maine has  
a speech to offset the free-tariff argu-  
ments which he shrewdly guesses  
Bailey's report will advance.

WORK FOR SENATE.  
Arbitration to be Main Topic for  
Consideration.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Sen-  
ate will devote the major portion of  
the week to the consideration of the  
Anglo-American arbitration treaty. If  
the appropriation bills, which have  
passed the House as they were agreed  
upon in the last session should be re-  
ported to the Senate they probably  
will receive prompt attention. There  
is a possibility that these bills may  
not be taken up immediately in com-  
mittee owing to the absence of some  
committee members.

AMBASSADORS APPOINTED.  
John Hay to England and Porter  
to France.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Presi-  
dent McKinley today sent to the Sen-  
ate the following nominations:  
John Hay of Washington, Ambassa-  
dor to Great Britain.

Horace Porter of New York, Am-  
bassador Extraordinary and Plenipo-  
tentiary to France.

Henry White of Rhode Island, sec-  
retary of embassy to Great Britain.

## SHERMAN TALKS

Discusses Policy in Foreign  
Relations.

### OPPOSED TO ALL ANNEXATION

Thinks United States Has  
Enough Territory.

Minister Hatch and Attorney-Gen-  
eral Smith Call on Secre-  
tary of State.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Consid-  
erable interest is shown in official and  
diplomatic circles in the statements at-  
tributed to the Secretary of State in  
an interview with a correspondent of  
the London Times and published at  
great length in Saturday's issue of that  
paper. Secretary Sherman admits that  
the interview took place, but he de-  
clines to say whether or not he is cor-  
rectly represented. The general im-  
pression here is that inasmuch as the  
Secretary's expressed views are so  
much in accord with those attributed  
to him in the newspaper interview that  
the latter is substantially correct in all  
its main features.

According to the interview Mr. Sher-  
man favors an arbitration treaty, but  
is lukewarm regarding details, and is  
willing to accept any form of treaty.  
The Secretary declares that he will  
continue the Olney policy with regard  
to Cuba and Spain. American citizens  
will be protected by the American Gov-  
ernment. Those who, under cover of  
their American nationality, engage in  
hostilities against Spain must accept  
the consequences of their acts. Those  
who are pursuing lawful occupations in  
a lawful way will be entitled to the  
protection of the law and treaties, and  
in their behalf no efforts will be spared  
should they be seized on suspicion.

"There will be no war with Spain,"  
the interview goes on. "We want none.  
We have no reason to believe that  
Spain wants war. If Spain would give  
me a quit-claim deed to the Island of  
Cuba I would not have it."

Mr. Sherman is opposed to all an-  
nexation, thinking that the United  
States is big enough already. He re-  
pelled the notion of desiring the an-  
nexation of Canada, peacefully or  
otherwise. "It is for the interest of nei-  
ther, I have already stated my views  
against annexation. My dream for the  
remote and permanent future of this  
North American continent is three  
great republics—Canada, the United  
States and Mexico—but I would not  
take a step to alter things as they are.  
What is to come hereafter must come  
by natural political evolution."

NOT LIKED IN CANADA.  
New Tariff Bill Will Meet Opposi-  
tion Across the Border.

MONTREAL, March 21.—Since the  
provisions of the Dingley tariff were  
announced it has been canvassed here,  
and the consensus of opinion seems to  
be that it is hostile to the interests of  
Canada. The indications are that the  
forthcoming revision of the tariff will  
not be so much in the line of lower  
duties as was promised before the elec-  
tion. Alderman Prefontaine, M. P.,  
who has just returned from a confer-  
ence with the Ministers at Ottawa, has  
intimated pretty plainly that this is  
the case, and that retaliatory duties  
will be imposed against the United  
States all along the line.

CALLED ON THE SECRETARY.  
Minister Hatch and W. O. Smith  
Talk About Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Among  
Secretary Sherman's callers at the cus-  
tomary diplomatic reception today was  
Mr. Hatch, who was accompanied by  
Attorney General William Owen  
Smith of Hawaii. It is understood that  
their visit, while not for the purpose  
of asking annexation, enabled the Sec-  
retary to become familiar with the ex-  
cellent showing made by the Govern-  
ment of the Islands in the past year,  
and the demonstration of its Minister  
of Finance that the United States  
would find it profitable to assume the  
Hawaiian national debt of \$4,000,000.

REED IS SPEAKER.  
Good Republican Majority in the  
House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—  
The House of Representatives was fully  
organized today by the election of  
Speaker, clerk, doorkeeper, sergeant-  
at-arms and other officers. It consists  
of 357 members, of whom 109 served in  
the last Congress and 16 in former  
Congresses, while 132 have never serv-  
ed in Congress before. Politically clas-  
sified, there are 206 Republicans, 122  
Democrats and 29 fusion silverites and  
Populists. There were 241 of them  
present today.

The vote of the House for the elec-  
tion of Speaker was: For Reed (R.) of  
Maine, 199; for Bailey (D.) of Texas,

114; for Bell (P.) of Texas, 21, and for  
Newlands (SL.) of Nevada, 1.

Mr. Reed, having been declared duly  
elected Speaker of the House for the  
Fifty-fifth Congress, made a short ad-  
dress, promising to perform the duties  
of his office "without fear, favor or  
hope of reward," and declared that he  
was "impressed by the sense of respon-  
sibility more than cheered by the sen-  
timent of thankfulness."

ADMIRAL WALKER.  
Retired From Active Service After  
Brilliant Career.

Admiral Walker was retired from  
active service on March 20, on reach-  
ing the statute limit of 62 years of age.  
For many years this distinguished and  
gallant officer has occupied an enviable  
position in the United States Navy,  
and his retirement will take from ac-  
tive service an authority on naval mat-  
ters, and one who has very materially  
assisted in reorganizing the new navy.

He began his naval career in October,  
1850, when he was appointed to Annapolis.  
In 1856 he was graduated at the  
head of his class, and became a passed  
midshipman. Owing to the rapid pro-  
motions caused by the special retiring  
board of 1855, the opening of the civil  
war found him a lieutenant. He was  
promoted to lieutenant-commander in  
1862, and was given command of the  
Heron de Kalb, and became one of Ad-  
miral Porter's most trusted assistants.

In 1866 he was promoted to the grade  
of commander at the age of 31.

Commander Walker served most ef-  
ficiently on the light house board for  
a number of years, and in 1877 was  
promoted to captain. He was ad-  
vanced to the grade of commodore in  
1889, and in October of that year hoisted  
his flag as an acting rear admiral  
on the Chicago and took command of  
what soon became known as the  
"white squadron."

In March, 1894, Admiral Walker was  
ordered to the command of the Pacific  
station, and as such he remained in  
Honolulu for four months. During his  
stay here the constitutional convention  
was held and the Republican Govern-  
ment inaugurated. Shortly after his re-  
lief from command, which took place  
on the hauling down of his flag at Mare  
Island in August, 1894, Admiral Walk-  
er was made chairman of the light  
house board, which position he held  
until his retirement. The Washington  
Star says of him: "His attainments,  
his liberal views and accurate judg-  
ment have always commanded the  
widest public confidence, and it is re-  
garded as a distinct misfortune that,  
except in the event of war, when the  
law permits the employment of retired  
officers, the man possessed of those ad-  
mirable qualities is to have no further  
voice in the direction of our naval af-  
fairs."

AGAINST THE ARBUCKLES.  
Sugar Trust Takes a Trick from  
the Coffee Barons.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 22.—Judge  
Harris today handed down his decision  
in the matter of the petition of the Ar-  
buckle Brothers of New York and  
Thomas Kuhn of Cleveland for a re-  
ceiver for the Woolson Spices Company.  
The temporary order restraining the  
Woolson Company from making fur-  
ther reductions in the price of coffee  
was dissolved and the application for a  
receiver denied, but the defendant's de-  
murrer, alleging that the petition did  
not show a sufficient cause for action,  
is overruled.

This suit was really a fight between  
the Arbuckles, the coffee manufacturers,  
and the sugar trust. The Arbuck-  
les started a sugar refinery, and the  
sugar trust, in retaliation, bought a  
controlling interest in the Woolson  
Company, which dealt in coffee, and  
then began to slash the price of coffee.  
The Arbuckles succeeded in getting a  
small interest in the Woolson Com-  
pany, and as stockholders protested  
against the sale of coffee at a loss and  
asked for the appointment of a re-  
ceiver.

PETTIGREW ON THE TARIFF  
Says Silver Republicans Will Not  
Oppose Its Passage.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Senator  
Pettigrew of South Dakota, Silver Rep-  
ublican, is here. "Silver Republican  
Senators will do nothing to hinder the  
passage of the new tariff bill," he said.  
"Senators Mantle, Jones, Cannon, Tel-  
ler and myself feel the law is to be  
passed, and some of us may have to  
vote for it. Several of the Democrats  
will take the same attitude. The bill  
should pass promptly, unless other  
matters besides tariff are brought for-  
ward or the Republicans attempt to  
organize the Senate. In that case, the  
session may last all summer."

## FOR ANNEXATION

Subject Under Discussion In  
Washington.

### NO PLAN HAS BEEN FORMED YET

Ex-Minister Thurston on  
Japan.

Comment Made on Deportation of  
Immigrants—Japanese Lega-  
tion Indignant.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—No plan  
has yet been arranged between Presi-  
dent McKinley and Secretary Sherman  
and their friends in Congress for bring-  
ing about Hawaiian annexation. The  
Commissioners from Hawaii, W. O.  
Smith and Lorrin A. Thurston, are in  
Washington with a treaty of annexa-  
tion, but those most interested in the  
subject, especially members of the Sen-  
ate Committee on Foreign Relations,  
believe it would be impossible to se-  
cure the necessary two-thirds vote for  
ratification of such a treaty, and they  
are therefore in favor of adopting a  
more direct means to accomplish the  
same result.

John W. Foster, who visited Hawaii  
a few months ago in the interest of the  
cable company seeking a charter from  
the Dole Government, is deeply inter-  
ested in the annexation question and  
has discussed it with several Senators.  
The matter has been informally  
brought to the attention of President  
McKinley also, but he has as yet not  
found time to consider the question  
as to the best method to be adopted to  
bring about annexation.

It has been represented to the Presi-  
dent by those who have recently come  
from Hawaii that the condition of the  
Islands is very unsatisfactory at pres-  
ent, politically as well as otherwise,  
and that the Japanese, who form such  
a large portion of the population, are  
endeavoring to get control. Although  
it is not thought likely they will suc-  
ceed, it has been represented to the  
President that the Dole Government  
in the nature of things cannot last  
much longer, and that grave trouble  
is imminent.

Believing that the treaty could not  
be ratified, at least not until after a  
prolonged contest, annexationists in  
Congress are satisfied that the most  
feasible method to accomplish the de-  
sired result is through a joint resolu-  
tion annexing Hawaii to the United  
States just as Texas was annexed. The  
parliamentary prospects of such a res-  
olution have been considered, but it is  
probable that it will not be introduced  
until after it has received the sanction  
of President McKinley, who hopes to  
be able to take the subject up for con-  
sideration at a very early day.

TARIFF BILL DISCUSSION.  
Treaty and Annexation Will be  
Considered by Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—There  
promises to be a lively fight in the  
Senate when the Dingley tariff bill reaches  
that body, provided the clause already  
adopted by the Ways and Means Com-  
mittee reaffirming the Hawaiian sugar  
reciprocity agreement of January 30,  
1875, is allowed to stand in the bill and  
passes the House. The attack on the  
treaty will be led by the Louisiana  
Senators, Caffery and McEnery, in the  
interest of Southern cane sugar pro-  
ducers, and they will be assisted by  
Senators representing States in which  
the beet sugar industry is a factor. It  
will be made in the name of the con-  
sumer, and will depend for success on  
popular antagonism for trusts and mo-  
nopolies. Senators White and Perkins  
will defend the treaty, as they know  
its vital importance to the interests  
of the Coast, not the least of which is  
the Hawaiian sugar-carrying trade.

The principal contention of the op-  
ponents of the reciprocity treaty which  
has stood for more than twenty years  
is that, since there are no independent  
refineries on the Pacific Coast, all the  
sugar imported from the Hawaiian Is-  
lands goes to the Spreckels refineries.  
They are so closely identified with the  
sugar trust, it is claimed, that the con-  
sumer gets no benefit whatever from  
the reciprocity agreement.

When the treaty was first adopted  
the carrying trade was encouraged and  
many American bottoms engaged in it.  
At present the great proportion of the  
Hawaiian sugar crop is carried direct  
to New York by sailing vessels built  
in England, and in many cases by ves-  
sels flying the English flag, though re-  
cently a number have been given Hawa-  
ian registers. This, the opponents  
of the reciprocity agreement assert,  
gives to the trust all the advantage of  
free sugar, inasmuch as the Hawaiian  
crop figures as an item in the raw sug-



REAR ADMIRAL WALKER.